

③

Part(2) & (3)

→ projectiles .

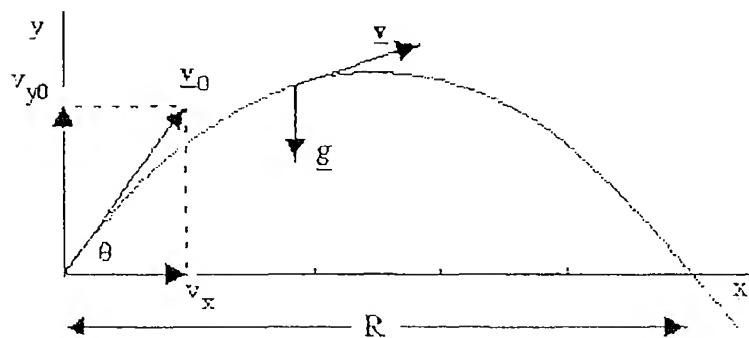
→ Normal & Tangent .



*Final Revision*

*In*

*Dynamics*



Basem Eltarzy

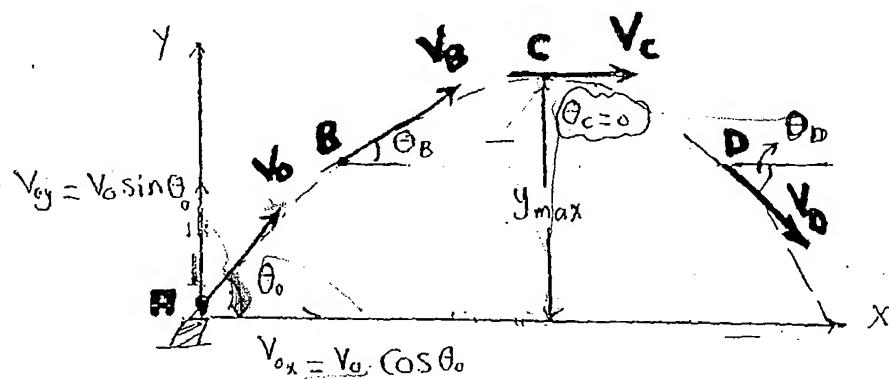
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جزء د / العدل

Chapter (1)

## Projectile:

(حركة المقذوفات)



ملاحظات هامة:

①- دالما السرعة عند أي نقطة على سار حركة المقذوف تكون متساوية للمسار ومحاذية لاتجاه الحركة.

②- إذا كانت السرعة مائلة يجب تحليلها لمركبتين ( $V_x$ ,  $V_y$ )

③- زاوية سين السرعة الكلية عند أي نقطة هي الزاوية المحصورة بين السرعة الكلية والموازي للأفق.

④- السرعة عند أعلى نقطة على المسار دائمة وبالناتج لا يوجد لها

مركبة رأسية ( $V_y = 0$ )، وذلك لأن السرعة الكلية موازية لمحور  $X$ .

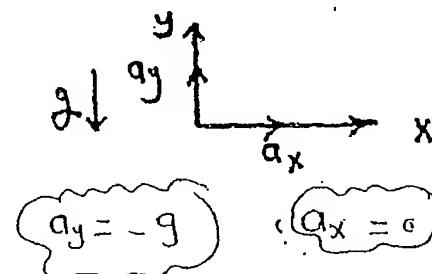
⑤- حركة المقذوفات تحيط من أفهم تطبيقات العجلة الثانية، لذلك

لستم قواتي العجلة الثانية.

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= V_0 + at \\
 S - S_0 &= V_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\
 V^2 &= V_0^2 + 2a(S - S_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

٦- قيمة العجلة الثانية المؤثره اثناء حركة المفردات هي جملة اكاديميه

ولذلك لا يوجد مركبه افقيه للعجله في اتجاه x (فقط في اتجاه y)



### Equations of Motion (معادلات الحركة)

نطبق توازن العجلة الثانية في اتجاه x وفي اتجاه y لزيادة اعداد امثلات اي  
نقطه على المسار وأيجاد مركبتي السرعة عند نفس التقطه

لارضيات  $(X, y)$   $\left(v_x, v_y\right)$  مركبات المسار

### X-Dir

$$a_x = \text{zero}$$

$$v_x = \text{Const}$$

ثابتة خلال المسار كلها

$$x - x_0 = v_{ox} \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a_x t^2$$

$$x - x_0 = v_{ox} \cdot t \rightarrow ①$$

$$v_x = v_{ox} + a_x t$$

$$v_x = v_{ox} \rightarrow ②$$

Note:

$$v_{ox} = v_0 \cdot \cos \theta_0$$

الشكل، زاوية

### Y-Dir

$$a_y = -g \rightarrow 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_y = -g \rightarrow 32.2 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$y - y_0 = v_{oy} \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$$

$$y - y_0 = v_{oy} \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \rightarrow ③$$

$$v_y = v_{oy} + a_y t$$

$$v_y = v_{oy} - g t \rightarrow ④$$

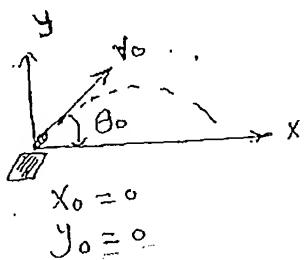
$$v_y^2 = v_{oy}^2 + 2 a_y \cdot (y - y_0)$$

$$v_y^2 = v_{oy}^2 - 2 g (y - y_0) \rightarrow ⑤$$

Note:

$$v_{oy} = v_0 \cdot \sin \theta_0$$

## ملاحظات هامة على معادلات الحركة :



١- لفضل رفع محارر الحركة عن معادلة الغزف

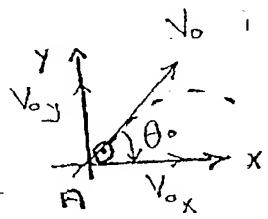
٢- نستخدم المعادلات الخمسة حيث المعادلة رقم ① لقيمة الـ  $x$  والمعادلة رقم ③ لقيمة الـ  $y$  والمعادلات ②، ④، ⑤ لعربي السرعة  $(v_x, v_y)$

## نقطة هامة على هسار أي مقدوف :

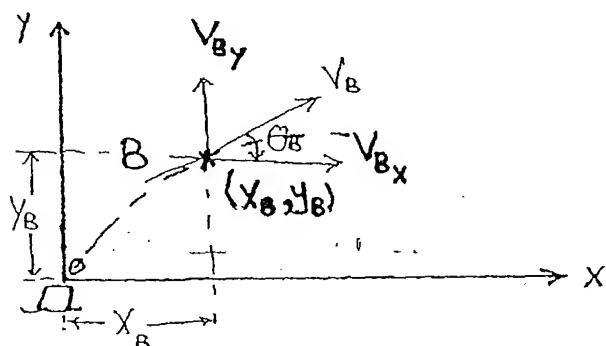
Point (A): نقطه الغزف

$v_0$  ← ونحصل منها على قيمة السرعة الابتدائية (initial velocity) = muzzle velocity

$\theta_0$  ← بالإضافة للزاوية بين  $v_0$  والمحور الأفقي



Point (B): أي نقطة على رطبة الصدور



لمعلومه أي معلومه عن القطب B  $(x_B, y_B)$  او مركبي التردد  $(v_{Bx}, v_{By})$  نستخدم القوانين

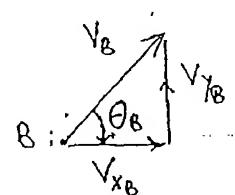
الساقية الحسنة

$$\text{EX: } x_B - \cancel{x_0} = v_{0x} \cdot t_B \rightarrow ① \quad y_B - \cancel{y_0} = v_{0y} \cdot t_B - \frac{1}{2} g t_B^2 \rightarrow ③$$

لفرضي المعادلات لا يساوي المعايير المطلوبة

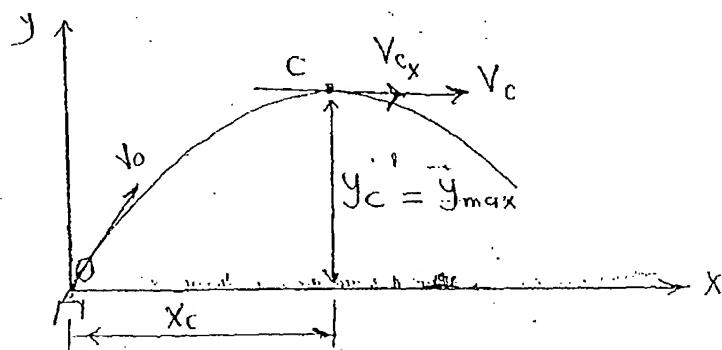
نحسب مركبات السرعة  $v_x, v_y$  عند المعاذلة رقم ④ من المعاذلة رقم  $B$  لبيان سرعة الكليّة عن النقطة المطلوبة ولكن  $B$

$$v_B = \sqrt{v_{x_B}^2 + v_{y_B}^2} \quad \text{(الإجابة)}$$



$$\theta_B = \tan^{-1} \frac{v_{y_B}}{v_{x_B}} \quad \text{(الإجابة)}$$

At Point (C) : (أعلى نقطة على المسار)

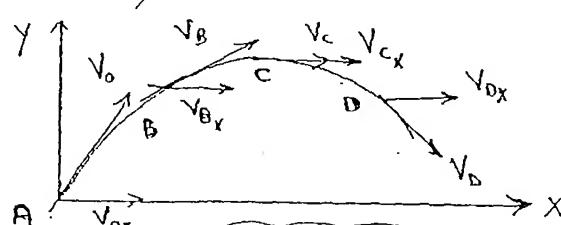


نلاحظ أن السرعة الكلية عند النقطة (C) أفقية وبالتالي مركبتها الرأسية مسالى

$\theta_C = 0$   $\Rightarrow v_{y_C} = 0$   $\quad$  (إضافة زاوية الميل على الأفق صفر)

$$v_c = v_{c_x} = \text{Const}$$

السرعة (أفقية دائمًا) ثابتة خارج المسار، كلما عدنا إلى نقطة



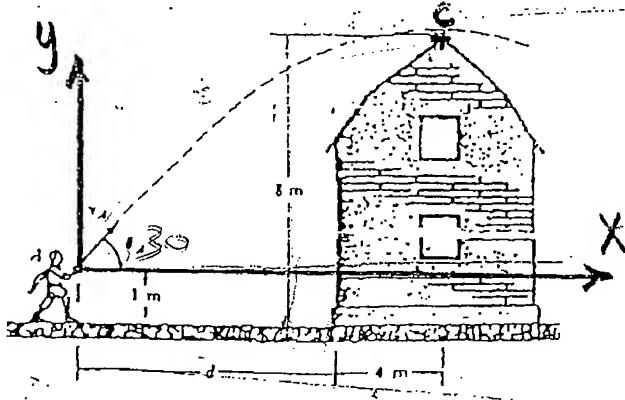
$$v_{0_x} = v_{B_x} = v_{c_x} = v_{D_x}$$

$$\therefore a_x = 0 \Rightarrow v_x = \text{Const}$$

لذلك : لست عند هذه النقطة دارينا المعاذلة رقم ⑤

$$v_{c_y}^2 = v_{0_y}^2 - 2g(y_c - y_0) \Rightarrow y_y = 0$$

The boy at A attempts to throw a ball over the roof of a country house with an angle  $\theta_A = 30^\circ$ . Determine the initial velocity  $v_A$  at which the ball must be thrown so that it just clears the peak at C. Also, find the distance  $d$  where he should stand to throw the ball.



Prob ① May 2011 Page 27 :

- $\theta_A = 30^\circ$
- at Point C  $\Rightarrow$  (Peak)
- $v_A = ?? \Rightarrow d = ??$

(SOL)

at Point (C):

at Max height

$$(v_y = 0) \wedge x_c = 4 + d$$

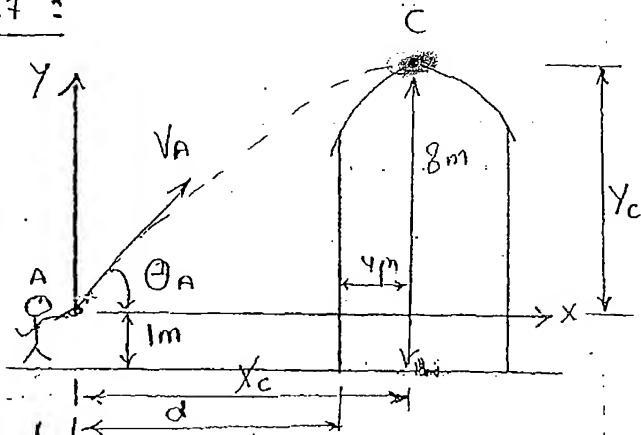
$$y_c = 8 - 1 = 7 \text{ m.}$$

$$\text{zero} = v_{oy}^2 - 2g(y_c - y_0)$$

$$0 = (0.5 v_A)^2 - 2 \times 9.8 (7)$$

$$v_{ox} = v_A \cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} v_A$$

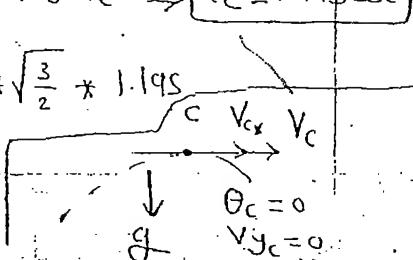
$$v_{oy} = v_A \sin 30^\circ = 0.5 v_A$$



$$v_y = v_{oy} - g t_c \Rightarrow 0 = (23.44 \times 0.5) - 9.8 t_c \Rightarrow t_c = 1.19 \text{ s}$$

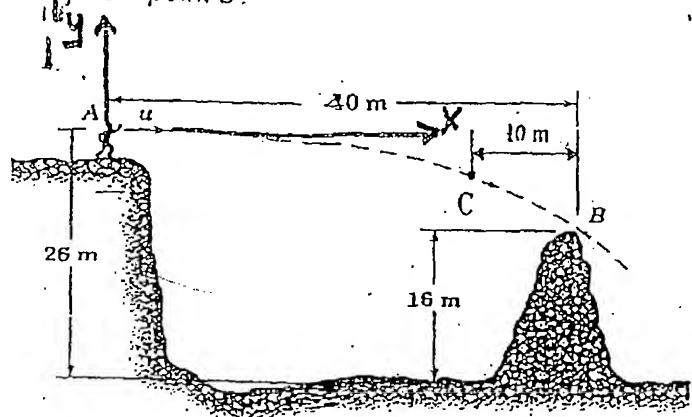
$$x_c - x_0 = v_{ox} t_c \Rightarrow d + 4 = 23.44 \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \times 1.19 \text{ s}$$

$$d = 20.25 \text{ m}$$



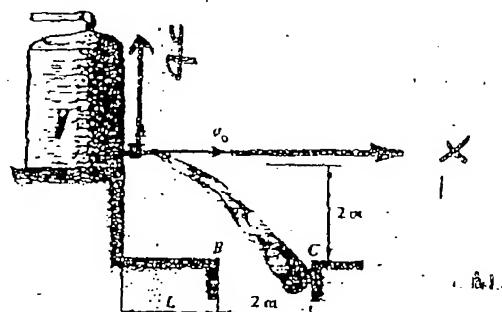
①

With what minimum horizontal velocity  $u$  can a boy throw a rock at A and have it just clear the obstruction at B? What is the total velocity of the rock at the point C which is 10 m away from point B?



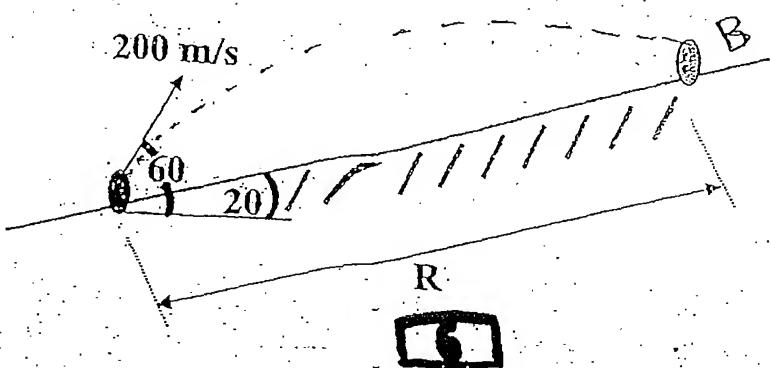
②

Water is discharged at A from a pressure tank with a horizontal velocity  $v_0$  as shown. If  $L=4$  m, determine the range of values of  $v_0$  for which the water will enter the drainage opening BC. Assume the water enters at the middle of the drainage, find the total water velocity and draw its components at the entering,



③

A projectile is launched from point A with the initial conditions shown in the figure. Compute the range R as measured up the incline.

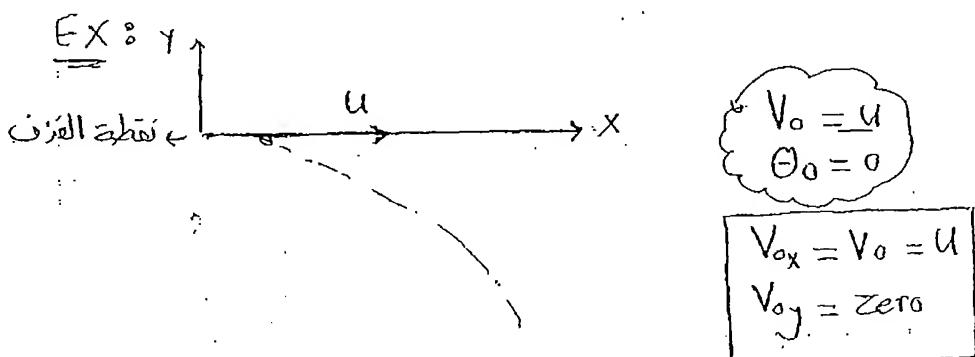


2<sup>nd</sup> Idea:

(الحركة الثانية)

إذا كانت السرعة المبدئية أفقية يذكر في المذكرة  
horizontal Velocity

أو يوضع سرعة أفق عن نقطة القذف



Prob ②: May 2004 Page 12

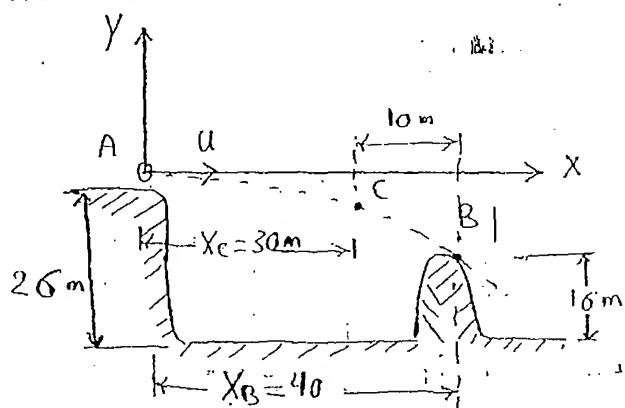
$$u = ??$$

$$V \text{ at Point C} = ??$$

Sol

$$V_{0x} = u$$

$$V_{0y} = 0$$



At Point B: (موجود عنصران معلومان)

$$X_B = 40 \text{ m} \quad Y_B = -(26 - 16) = -10 \text{ m}$$

$$X_B = V_{0x} \cdot t_B \Rightarrow 40 = u \cdot t_B \Rightarrow t_B = \frac{40}{u}$$

$$Y_B = V_{0y} t_B - \frac{1}{2} g t_B^2$$

$$-10 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 9.8 \left( \frac{40}{u} \right)^2 \Rightarrow u = 28 \text{ m/s}$$

At Point C: (مطلوب بعثة لزنة الكلمة)

لذلك نحسب مركبتها  $t_c$  أولاً ، ولكن يجب ايجاد  $t_c$  [  $v_{x_c}, v_{y_c}$  ]

نستخرج المعلومة الموجدة ( $x_c = 30$ )

$$x_c = v_{ox} \cdot t_c \Rightarrow 30 = 28 \cdot t_c$$

$$t_c = \frac{30}{28} = 1.07 \text{ sec}$$

$$v_{y_c} = v_{oy} - g \cdot t_c \Rightarrow v_{y_c} = - 9.8 \cdot 1.07$$

$$v_{y_c} = - 10.486 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_{x_c} = u = 28 \text{ m/s}$$

total Velocity at Point (C):

$$v_c = \sqrt{v_{x_c}^2 + v_{y_c}^2}$$

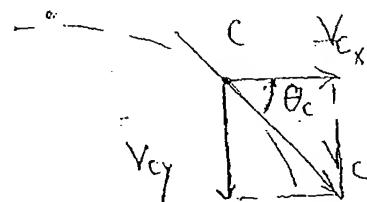
$$v_c = \sqrt{(-10.486)^2 + (28)^2} = 29.899 \text{ m/s}$$

أي

$$v_c \approx 30 \text{ m/s}$$

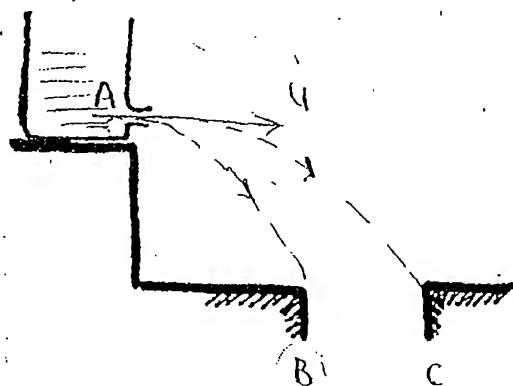
$$\text{أي } \theta_c = \tan^{-1} \frac{v_{y_c}}{v_{x_c}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{-10.486}{28}$$

$$\theta_c = 20^\circ$$



Idea ③: (الفكرة الثالثة)

إذا أطلب مني لبريات الابتدائية التي تسمح بتحول المفروض خالل



الرسالة عبارة عن متحدين:

① المتنح الأول يبدأ من

النقطة A ويصل للنقطة B

وتعبر عنده الكرة (الابتدائية) له

هي القيمة الأقل ( $U_{min}$ )

② المتنح الثاني يبدأ من النقطة A (نقطة القذف) ويصل للنقطة C

وتعبر الكرة (الابتدائية) له هي القيمة ( $U_{max}$ )

Prob ③

Req: ① Range of  $U$ .

②  $V_{tot}$  at point D

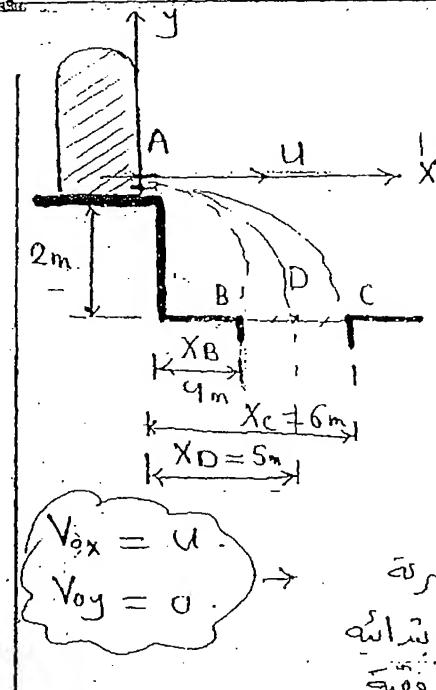
and Sketch.

at point (B) to get ( $U_{min}$ ):

$$X_B = 4 \text{ m.} \quad Y_B = -2 \text{ m}$$

$$X_B = V_{0x} \cdot t_B \Rightarrow 4 = U_{min} \cdot t_B$$

$$t_B = \frac{4}{U_{min}}$$



$$y_B = V_{oy} t_B - \frac{1}{2} g t_B^2 \Rightarrow 2 = -\frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \left( \frac{4}{U_{min}} \right)^2$$

$$U_{min} = 6.26 \text{ m/s}$$

at Point (C)  $\rightarrow$  to get  $(U_{max})$ :

$$x_C = 6 \text{ m} \quad , \quad y_C = -2$$

$$x_C = V_{ox} \cdot t_C \Rightarrow 6 = U_{max} \cdot t_C \Rightarrow t_C = \frac{6}{U_{max}}$$

$$y_C = V_{oy} t_C - \frac{1}{2} g t_C^2 \Rightarrow -2 = -\frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \left( \frac{6}{U_{max}} \right)^2$$

$$U_{max} = 9.39 \text{ m/s}$$

④ total Velocity at middle of drainage (at Point D)

$$V_{x_D} = U_o = \frac{U_{max} + U_{min}}{2} \Rightarrow U_o = \frac{6.26 + 9.39}{2}$$

$$U_o = 7.825 \text{ m/s}$$

to get  $(t_D)$ :  $(x_D \text{ as } \text{angle})$

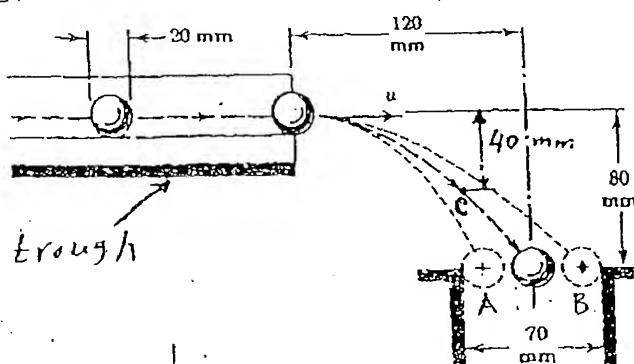
$$x_D = 5 \Rightarrow 5 = V_{ox} \cdot t_D \Rightarrow 5 = 7.825 \cdot t_D$$

$$t_D = \frac{5}{7.825} \Rightarrow t_D = 0.6389 \text{ sec.}$$

$$V_{y_D} = V_{oy} - g t_D \Rightarrow V_{y_D} = -9.8 \times 0.6389$$

$$V_{y_D} = -6.2619 \text{ m/s.}$$

Bearing balls leave the horizontal trough with a velocity of magnitude  $u$  and fall through the 70 mm diameter hole as shown. Calculate the permissible range of  $u$  which will enable the balls to enter the hole. Take the dotted positions to represent the limiting conditions. If the balls enter in the middle of the hole, calculate and draw the velocity components at the point  $c$ .



للحظة:  
نأتي الامثليات هنا من  
مركز الكرة لازمها لصاق قطر

At Point A:

$$u = u_{\min} \quad x = \frac{120 - 25}{1000} \text{ m}$$

$$x = 0.095 \text{ m}$$

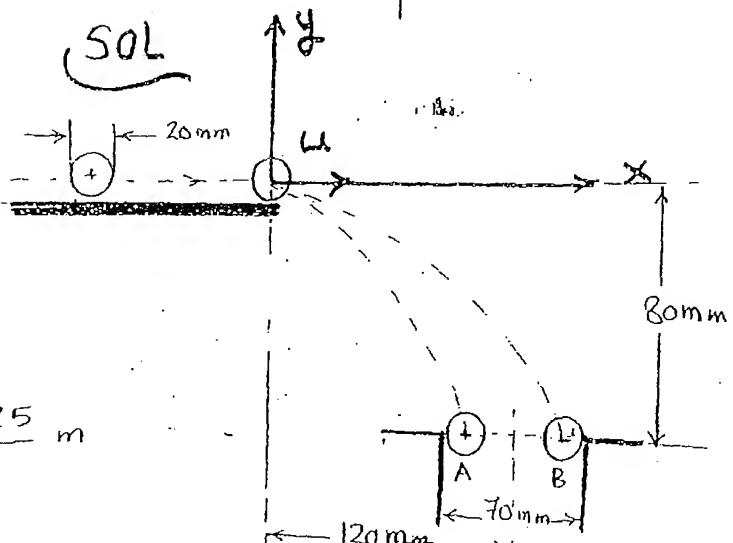
$$y = -0.08$$

$$x = v_0 t \cos \theta = u_{\min} * t$$

$$t = \frac{x}{u_{\min}} = \frac{0.095}{u_{\min}}$$

$$y = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \Rightarrow -0.08 = -\frac{1}{2} * 9.81 \left( \frac{0.095}{u_{\min}} \right)^2$$

$u_{\min} = 0.74 \text{ m/s}$



At Point B:  $u = u_{\max}$ ,  $y = +0.08 \text{ m}$   
 $x = 0.145 \text{ m}$

$$x = v_0 t \cos \theta \Rightarrow 0.145 = u_{\max} \times t$$

$$t = \frac{0.145}{u_{\max}}$$

$$y = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \Rightarrow 0.08 = -\frac{1}{2} \times 9.81 \times \left( \frac{0.145}{u_{\max}} \right)^2$$

$$u_{\max} = 1.135 \text{ m/s}$$

$$0.74 \leq u \leq 1.135$$

range of initial velocity.

At Point C:  $y = -0.04$ ,  $v_x = u = (u_{\max} + u_{\min})$

$$v_x = 0.9375 \text{ m/s}$$

$$y = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \Rightarrow -0.04 = -\frac{1}{2} \times 9.81 \times t^2$$

$$t = 0.09 \text{ sec}$$

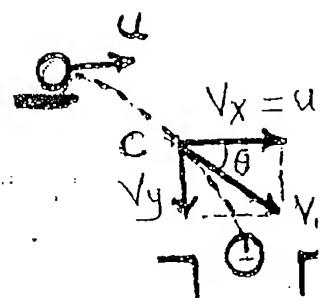
$$v_y = v_0 \sin \theta - g t \Rightarrow v_y = -9.81 (0.09)$$

$$v_y = -0.8829 \text{ m/s}$$

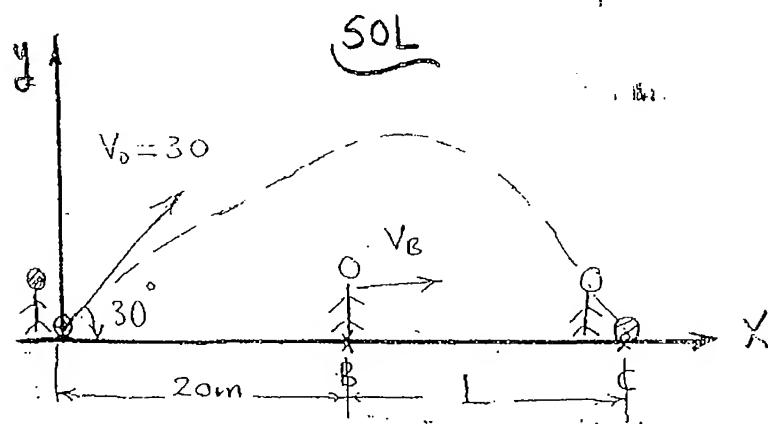
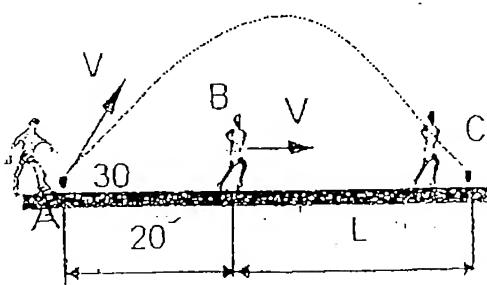
$$\theta_c = \tan^{-1} \frac{v_y}{v_x} = \tan^{-1} \frac{-0.8829}{0.9375} = -43.28$$

$$v_c = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{0.9375^2 + 0.8829^2}$$

$$v_c = 1.2878 \text{ m/s}$$



At a given instant a football player at point A throw a football with a velocity  $V_0 = 30 \text{ m/s}$  as shown. At this moment, another player at B was 20 m away from Point A. What is the constant speed at which the player at B must run so that he can catch the ball at point C?



الكرة على خط ممتد من سرقة الكرة  
 = الكرة تعود لها نوعين من اتجاهات  
 حركة على م軸 (افتراضات الكرة)  
 = السع المستمر بين اللاعب والكرة هو تساوى الوقت لعما

$$t_{\text{Ball}} = t_{\text{player}}$$

for Ball:

at Point C:  $x = 20 + L$   $\Rightarrow y = 0$

$$x = v_0 t \cos \theta \Rightarrow 20 + L = 30 t \cos 30$$

$$\boxed{L = 30t \cos 30 - 20} \Rightarrow \textcircled{I}$$

$$y = v_0 t \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \Rightarrow 0 = 30t \sin 30 - \frac{1}{2} \times 9.81 t^2$$

$$4.905 t^2 - 15t = 0$$

$$t(4.905t - 15) = 0$$

$$t = 0$$

rejected

$$\boxed{t = 3.058 \text{ sec}}$$

sub in  $\textcircled{I}$

$$L = 30(3.058) \cos 30 - 20$$

$$\boxed{L = 59.45 \text{ m}}$$

## Chapter 2

A particle start at A

From rest & find R.

SOL

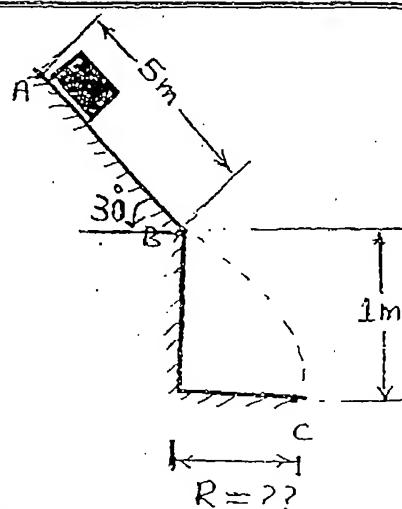
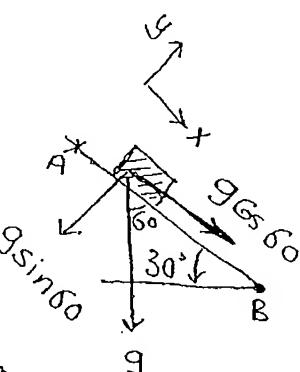
From A to B:

الجسم يتحرك حتى تأثير حركة الجاذبية لأسفل ولكن يميل إلى الأفق، لذلك نأخذ مركبة الحركة في اتجاه الحركة

$$V_B^2 = V_A^2 + 2(a_x) S$$

$\xrightarrow{A \rightarrow B}$

$$V_B^2 = \text{Zero} + 2(4.9)(5) \Rightarrow V_B = 7 \text{ m/s}$$



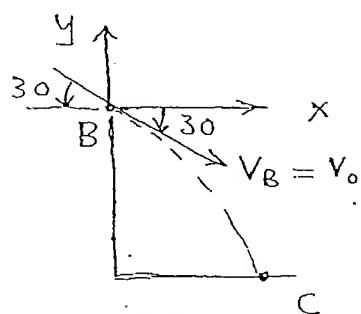
$$a_x = g \cos 60$$

$$a_x = 9.8 (\cos 60) = 4.9 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_x = g \sin \theta = 4.9 \text{ m/s}^2$$

From B to C:

هذا الجسم يتحرك كمقدار سرعة إنتهائه تساوى المرة في النقطة (B)



At Point C:  $y = -1 \Rightarrow x = R$

$$y = x \tan \theta_i - \frac{g x^2}{2 V_0^2} (1 + \tan^2 \theta_i)$$

$$-1 = (R \tan(-30)) - \frac{9.8 R^2}{2(7)^2} (1 + \tan^2(30))$$

$$R = \sqrt{m}$$

Note:

$$\theta_i = -30^\circ$$

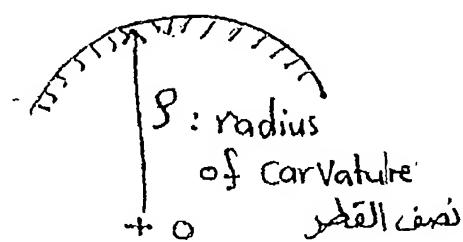
$$= 330^\circ$$

لأنها في الربع الرابع

## Normal & Tangential Coordinates (n, t)

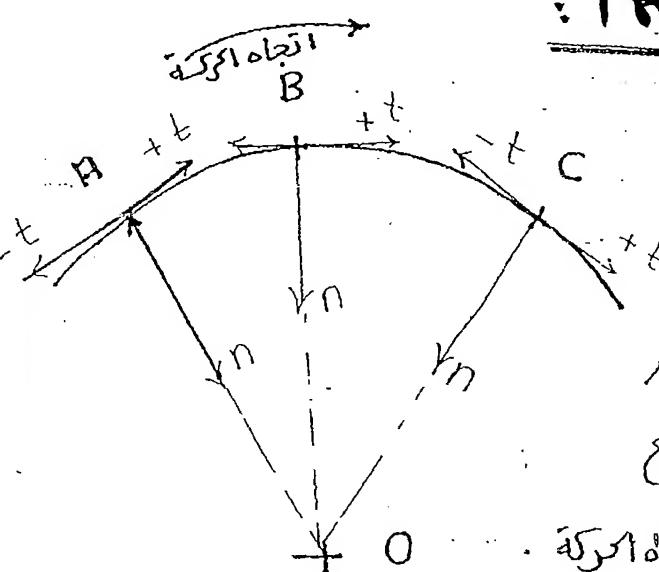
المحور العمودي  
والصهاب

لنتخذ هذه المحاور لوصف حركة اي جسم على مسار دائري  
له صفين قطر معين.



لوضع المحاور هنا يجب ان نعلم ان المحاور توضع عن كل نقطة  
ولديه صفين قطر معين ولذلك نسمي اجيانا المحاور المتركة.

## رسم المحاور (n, t)



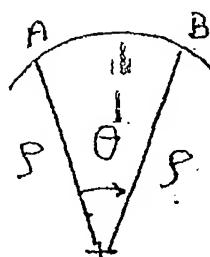
نقطة : t : المحور الصهاب

و يكون مماس للمسار الدائري عن  
النقطة ، و اتجاهه الموجب مع

اتجاه الحركة و السالب عكس اتجاه الحركة .

n : المحور العمودي و يكون عمودي على محور t في نفس اتجاه المركز  
و دائما اتجاهه داخل نصفه من مركز الدوران (لديه صفين متساوين).

## الازاحة (ΔS)



$$s = r * \theta$$

$A \rightarrow B$

$$\theta \Rightarrow \text{degree} * \frac{\pi}{180} = \text{rad}$$

## 2. Velocity: السرعة

a)  $V = \text{Const} = \text{Max Speed}$

$$V = \frac{s}{t}$$

إذا كانت السرعة النسبية مستمرةً فوايسل سرعة ثابتة

b)  $V = f(t)$  هيئبة مع الزمن

لتحقيق العلاقات الآتية لغير الازمة داخل الجلة

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = a_t$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = V$$

c)  $V$  (change with uniform rate) السرعة تغير بعدل متساوٍ

$\therefore (a_t = \text{Const}) \text{ or } (\text{uniform acc.})$

$$V = V_0 + a_t t$$

$$S - S_0 = V_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a_t t^2$$

$$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2a_t (S - S_0)$$

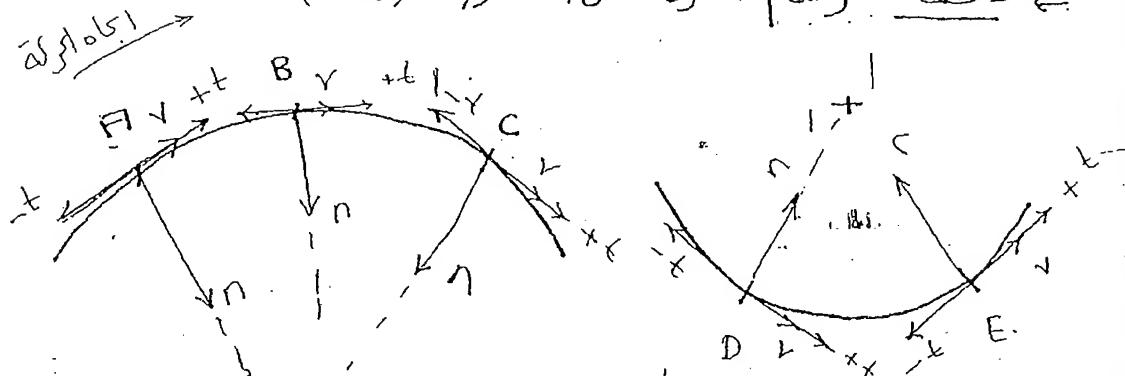
ولتحقيق هذه مواطن السجلة المتساوية

السرعة الคงة عن ارتفاع

احمها متساوية لغير  $t$  لذلك لا يتم حلها

Note:  $V$  is decrease uniform  $\rightarrow a_t = -$  value.  
 increase, uniform  $\rightarrow a_t = +$  value.

خط: رسم السرعة على العمار  $(n, t)$   $\leftarrow$

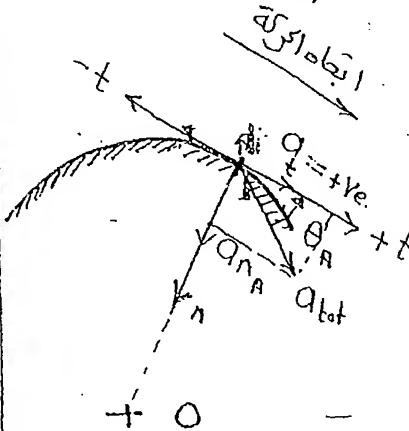


دائماً اتجاه السرعة (تربيع أو تقل) في اتجاه الميل مع اتجاه آخر له وبالنهاي مع  $t^+$   
 السرعة متسانة على  $(n, t)$  ليس لها اتجاه مركبة واحدة هي لغير الاتجاه موازي له اتجاه

### 3 Acceleration:

(التجهيز)

التجهيز في محاور  $(x, y, z)$  لها مركبات دالة العجلة الكافية  
يكتب على المحور العلوي  $+t$ .



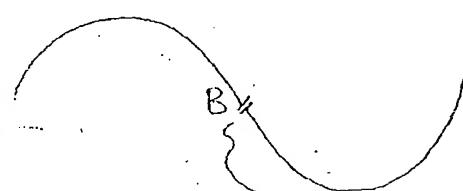
لاحظ :

التجهيز لـ A مرکبات

### II المركبة العوائية :

وإذاً ما اتجاهها دايل للمركز مع صورة  
قيمعتها تخرجها من المدورة

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{R}$$



نقطة الانقلاب  $\Rightarrow$  Inflection point

بين المسار الدائريين تكون قيمة  $a_n$  ملائمة

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{v^2}{\infty} = \text{zero}$$

Inflection point

### 2 المركبة العلمية :

لما اتجاهها منطبق على السرعة في الإتجاه راجياها على نفس المحور فما ينطبق

ل النوع السرعة كما يوضحنا سابقاً في السرعة

a)  $v = \text{Const}$  or Max speed  $\Rightarrow a_t = \text{zero}$ .

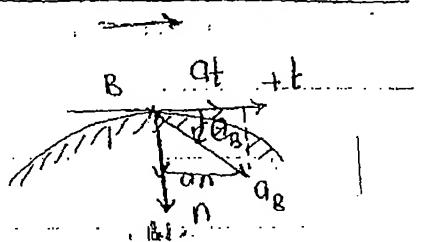
b)  $v = F(t)$   $\Rightarrow a = \frac{dv}{dt}$  أو  $a = F(t)$

c)  $v$  (Change with uniform rate)  $\Rightarrow a_t = \text{Const} = \text{uniform}$  لآخر قوائمه  
التجهيز  $\Rightarrow$  العجلة الثانية

\* total acceleration :

$$(الناتج) \quad a_B = \sqrt{a_n^2 + a_t^2}$$

$$(\الناتج) \quad \theta_B = \tan^{-1} \frac{a_n}{a_t}$$



لخط :

بالنسبة لرسم مركبات العجلة

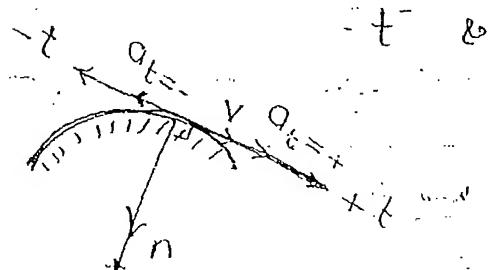
$$\begin{matrix} a_t \\ a_n \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore (a_t) = ① \quad (\text{رسم ①})$$

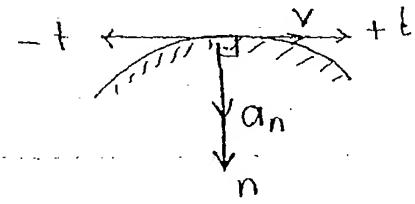
لابد قبل رسم ① أن معروفة ادا

كانت تزايدية او ثابتة

لأن التزايدية  $t^+$  والثابتة

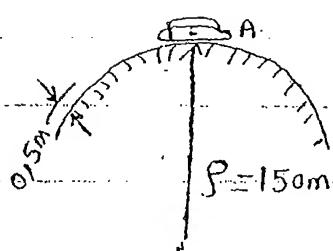


$$\therefore (a_n) = ① \quad (\text{رسم ①})$$

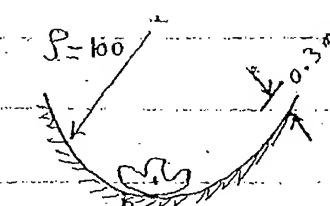


لابد قبل رسم ① أن مركبة موصولة  
دائماً إما ثابتة إما تزايدية

إذا أمكن للجسم أبعد فياد رفع الطريقيات منه كجسم حتى يرتكز الدوران



$$S_A = 150 + 0.5m$$



$$S_B = 100 - 0.3m$$

A test car starts from rest on a horizontal circular track of 80 m radius and increases its speed at a uniform rate to each 100 km/h in 10 seconds. Determine the magnitude of the acceleration of the total acceleration of the car 8 seconds after the start.

(Ans.  $a=6.77 \text{ m/s}^2$ )

$$a_t = \text{const}$$

$a_t = 100 \text{ km/h in 10 sec}$

$$a_t = \frac{100}{10} \times \frac{5}{18}$$

$$a_t = 2.78 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$v_A = \text{zero}$  (Start from rest)

$$v_B = v_A + a_t t \Rightarrow v_B = 0 + 2.78(8)$$

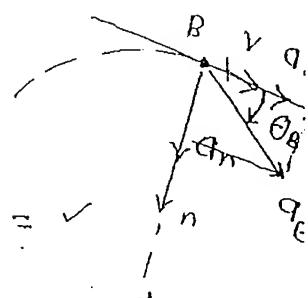
$$v_B = 22.22 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{(22.22)^2}{80} \Rightarrow a_n = 6.1728 \text{ m/s}^2$$

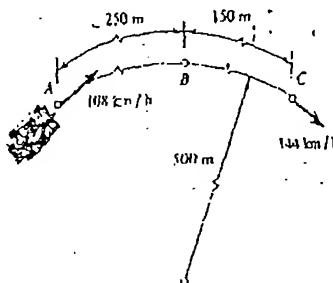
$$a_B = \sqrt{a_n^2 + a_t^2} = \sqrt{(6.17)^2 + (2.78)^2}$$

$$a = 6.769 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\theta_B = \tan^{-1} \frac{a_n}{a_t} = \tan^{-1} \frac{6.173}{2.78} =$$



A racing car travels along the curve ABC of radius 500 m as shown. The speed of the car increased at a constant rate from 108 km/h at A to 144 km/h at C. Determine the magnitude of the total acceleration of the car when it passes through the point B. Draw the acceleration components at C.



(Sol)

$$V_A = 108 \times \frac{5}{18} = 30 \text{ m/s} \quad V_C = 144 \times \frac{5}{18} = 40 \text{ m/s}$$

the speed is car increased at a const rate  
(السرعة تزداد بتسارع ثابت) (at = Const) يعني ذلك أن الجملة المعاشرة

→ to get (at):

$$V_C^2 = V_A^2 + 2 a_t \cdot (\Delta S)$$

$$40^2 = 30^2 + 2 a_t (400)$$

$$a_t = + 0.875 \text{ m/s}^2$$

at Point (B):

لحساب إتجاه قيمة السرعة اولاً

للتعرف على مانعه للدوران

$$V_B^2 = V_A^2 + 2 a_t (\Delta S')$$

$$V_B = \sqrt{30^2 + 2(0.875)(250)}$$

$$V_B = 36.57 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a_{n_B} = \frac{V_B^2}{R_B} = \frac{(36.57)^2}{500}$$

$$a_{n_B} = 2.675 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_{t_B} = 0.875 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$(a_t)_{B} = (a_t)_{C} = (a_t)_{A} = \text{Const}$$

\* total acc at Point(B):

$$a_B = \sqrt{a_{n_B}^2 + a_{t_B}^2} = \sqrt{2.675^2 + 0.875^2}$$

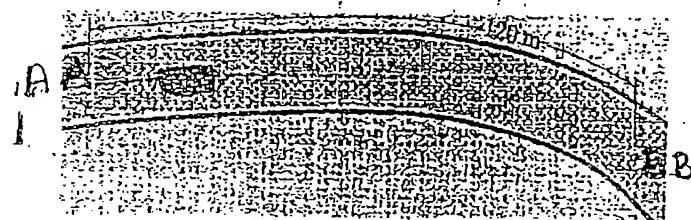
$$a_B = 2.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\theta_B = \tan^{-1} \frac{a_{n_B}}{a_{t_B}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{2.675}{0.875}$$

\* Drawing the acc. Components at C.



A car travels along a level curved road with a speed that increasing at the constant rate of 0.6 m/s each second. The speed of the car as it passes point A is 16 m/s. Calculate the magnitude of the total acceleration of the car as it passes point B which is 120 m along the road from A. The radius of curvature of the road at B is 60 m. Assuming constant radius of curvature, calculate the time to reach a total acceleration 8 m/s<sup>2</sup>. Draw the acceleration components at point B.



(SOL)

$$a_t = \text{Const} \quad (\text{أكاليل ثابت})$$

$$a_t = 0.6 \text{ m/s each second} = 0.6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s} \times \text{s}}$$

$$a_t = 0.6 \text{ m/s}^2 \rightarrow \text{زيادة سرعة} \quad (\text{اتجاه الحركة})$$

For Point B:

$$v_B^2 = v_A^2 + 2a_t(S_{A \rightarrow B})$$

$$v_B^2 = 16^2 + 2(0.6)(120)$$

$$v_B = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a_{n_B} = \frac{v_B^2}{R_B} = \frac{(20)^2}{60} \Rightarrow a_{n_B} = 6.67 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_B = \sqrt{a_{n_B}^2 + a_t^2} = \sqrt{(6.67)^2 + (0.6)^2}$$

$$a_B = 6.69 \text{ m/s}^2$$

For time at  $a = 8 \text{ m/s}^2$ :

$$a = \sqrt{a_n^2 + a_t^2} \Rightarrow 8 = \sqrt{a_n^2 + a_t^2}$$

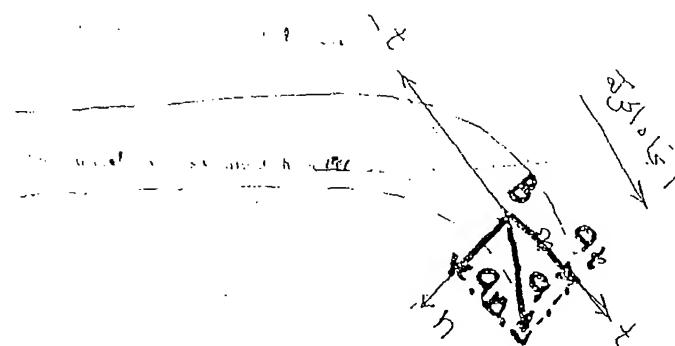
$$8^2 = a_n^2 + a_t^2 \Rightarrow a_n = \sqrt{8^2 - a_t^2}$$

$$a_n = \sqrt{64 - (0.6)^2} \Rightarrow a_n = 7.977 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{V^2}{60} = 7.997 \Rightarrow V = 21.87 \text{ m/s}$$

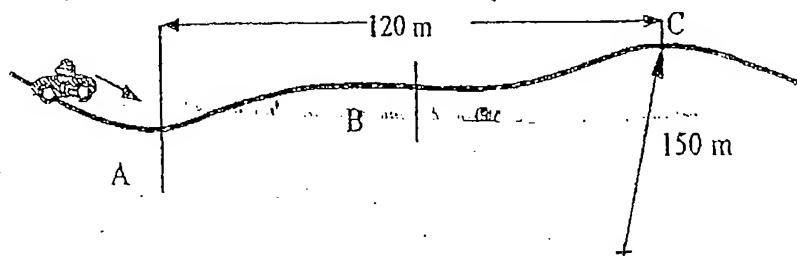
$$V = V_0 + a_t t$$

$$21.87 = 16 + 0.6t \Rightarrow t = 9.797 \text{ sec.}$$



\* Components of acc. at Point B:

To anticipate the dip and hump in the road, the driver of a car applies the brake to produce a uniform deceleration. The car speed is 100 km/h at the bottom (point A) of the dip and 50 km/h at the hump (point C), which is 120 m along the road from A. If the total acceleration of the car at A is limited for  $3 \text{ m/s}^2$  and the radius of curvature of the hump at C is 150 m, calculate the radius of curvature  $\rho$  at A and the total acceleration at the inflection point B and the point C. Draw the acceleration vectors at each point.



SOL

→ Uniform deceleration . ( $a_t = \text{const}$ ) |

$$V_c^2 = V_A^2 + 2a_t \underset{A \rightarrow C}{\sum}$$

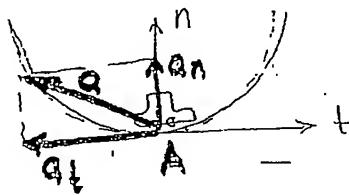
$$\left(50 \times \frac{5}{18}\right)^2 = \left(100 \times \frac{5}{18}\right)^2 + 2a_t (120)$$

$$a_t = -2.41 \text{ m/s}^2$$

→ at Point A :

$$a_A = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_n^2} \Rightarrow 3 = \sqrt{(2.41)^2 + \left(\frac{V_A^2}{\rho_A}\right)^2} \Rightarrow g = (2.41)^2 + \left(\frac{V_A^2}{\rho_A}\right)^2$$

$$\rho_A = \frac{V_A^2}{a_n} \Rightarrow \rho_A = 15.55 \text{ m}$$

at point Aat point B:

= inflection point ( $\theta = \infty$ )  $\rightarrow (a_n = \text{zero})$

$$a_B = a_t \Rightarrow a_B = -2.41 \text{ m/s}^2$$

at point B

$$a_B = a_t$$

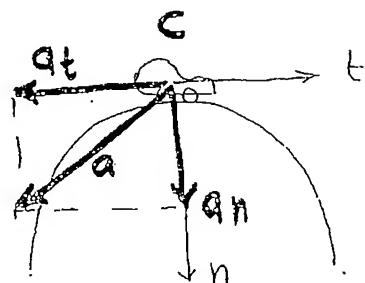
Bat point C:

$$a_n = \frac{V_c^2}{r_c} = \frac{(50 \times \frac{5}{18})^2}{150} \Rightarrow a_n = 1.286 \text{ m/s}^2$$

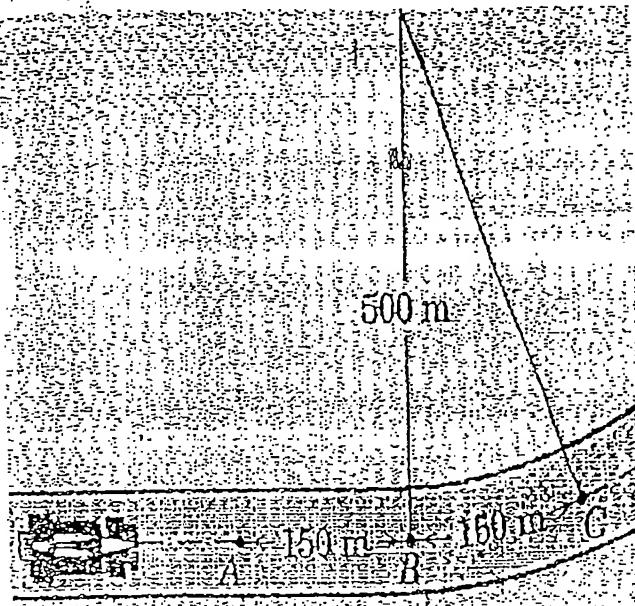
$$a_t = -2.41 \text{ (constant for a circle)}$$

$$a_C = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_n^2} = \sqrt{(-2.41)^2 + (1.286)^2}$$

$$a_C = 2.73 \text{ m/s}^2$$



A car driver is travelling at a speed of 288 km/h on the straightaway. He applied the brakes at point A to reduce the speed at a uniform rate to 216 km/h at point C. Calculate the magnitude of the total acceleration of the car just after passes the point B and at the point C. Draw the acceleration components at point C.



SOL

( $a_t = \text{const}$ )

reduce a speed at a uniform rate.

$$V_C^2 = V_A^2 + 2a_t (\Delta S) \quad A \rightarrow C$$

$$\left(216 \times \frac{5}{18}\right)^2 = \left(288 \times \frac{5}{18}\right)^2 + 2a_t (300)$$

$$a_t = -4.67 \text{ m/s}^2$$

at Point B:

حالة ملحوظة  
(كائن في حركة)

$$V_B^2 = V_A^2 + 2a_t (\Delta S) \quad A \rightarrow B$$

$$V_B^2 = \left(288 \times \frac{5}{18}\right)^2 + 2(-4.67)(150)$$

$$V_B = 70.71 \text{ m/s}$$

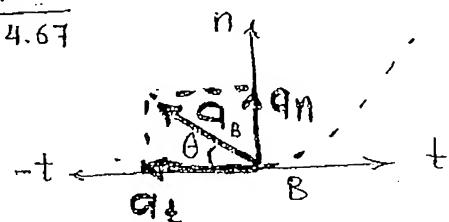
$$a_{n_B} = \frac{v_B^2}{R_B} \Rightarrow a_{n_B} = \frac{(70.77)^2}{500} = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_B = \sqrt{a_t^2 + a_n^2} \Rightarrow a_B = \sqrt{(4.67)^2 + (10)^2}$$

$$a_B = 11.037 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{a_n}{a_t} = \tan^{-1} \frac{10}{4.67}$$

$$\theta = -64.96^\circ$$



at Point C :

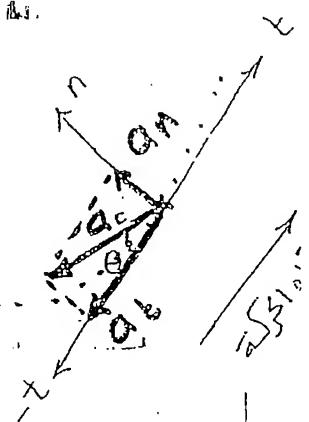
$$a_{n_C} = \frac{v_C^2}{R_C} \Rightarrow a_{n_C} = \frac{(216 \times \frac{5}{18})^2}{500} = 7.2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_C = \sqrt{a_{n_C}^2 + a_t^2} = \sqrt{(4.67)^2 + (7.2)^2}$$

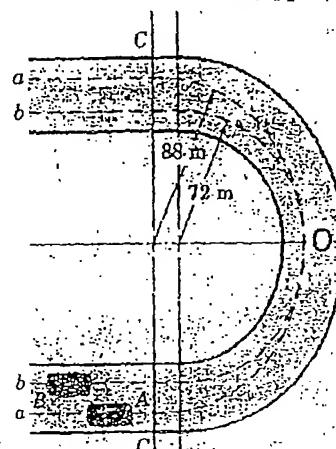
$$a_C = 8.58 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{a_n}{a_t} = \tan^{-1} \frac{7.2}{4.67}$$

$$\theta = -57.03^\circ$$



Race car A follows a circular path a-a while race car B follows another circular one b-b on the marked track. If each car has a maximum speed limited to that corresponding to a lateral (normal) acceleration of 0.8 g, determine the times  $t_A$  and  $t_B$  for both cars to complete the turn as started and finished by the line C-C. Draw the velocity and acceleration components at the center of the track (point O).



SOL

$$V = \text{const}$$

سرعه السارعين ثابت

$$a_t = \text{zero}$$

$$a_{nA} = a_{nB} = 0.8g$$

For Car A :

$$\therefore V = \text{const}$$

$$\therefore S_A = V_A \cdot t_A$$

$$S_A = \text{length of arc} \Rightarrow S_A = 88 \pi \frac{180}{180} = 88\pi$$

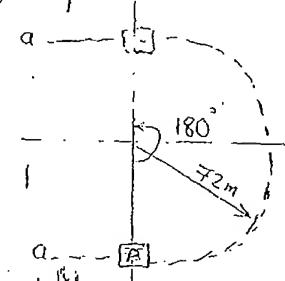
$$S_A = 88\pi$$

$$a_n = \frac{V^2}{r} \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{V_A^2}{88} \Rightarrow 0.8(9.8) = \frac{V_A^2}{88}$$

$$V_A = 26.266 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t_A = \frac{S_A}{V_A} = \frac{88\pi}{26.26} = 105 \text{ sec}$$

$$t_A = 105 \text{ sec}$$



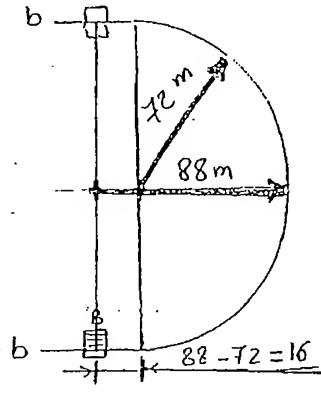
for Car B:

$$V = \text{Const}$$

$$S_B = V_B t_B$$

$$S_B = \left( 72 \times 180 \times \frac{\pi}{180} \right) + 16 + 16$$

↓  
نصف دائرة



$$S_B = 258.2 \text{ m}$$

$$a_n = \frac{V_B^2}{S_B} \Rightarrow 0.8 (9.8) = \frac{V_B^2}{72}$$

$$V_B = 23.75 \text{ m/s}$$

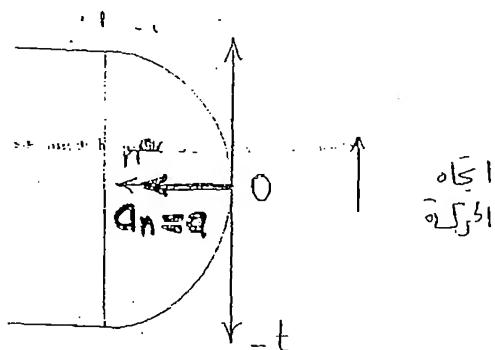
$$t_B = \frac{S_B}{V_B} = \frac{258.2}{23.75}$$

$$t_B = 10.87 \text{ sec}$$

Velocity and acc. Components at point O:

$$a_{\text{total}} = a_n$$

$$(a_t = \text{zero})$$



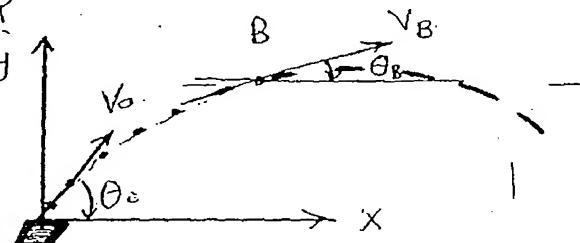
## المحاور المترفة

في هذا الجزء يربط بين النوعين من المحاور ويكون كالتالي:

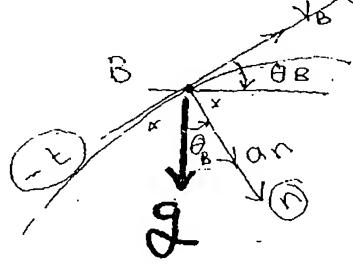
إذا كان لدينا مسار للهذونات (projectile) وطلب نصف قطره معينة.

Ex: Find  $P$  at  $B$ ?

المطلوب ايجاد  
نصف القطر عن النقطة  $B$



لإيجاد نصف القطر هنا يتم رسم المحاور الهرمية والمسامية  $(n, t)$  عند النقطة  $(B)$



$$\text{حل المجلة } g \text{ على محور } (n) \Leftrightarrow a_n = g \cos \theta_B$$

$$a_{n_B} = \frac{V_B^2}{P_B} \Leftrightarrow a_n \text{ نفرض في كامون} \Leftrightarrow$$

من ① و ② ل能得到 ايجاد قيمة  $P_B$

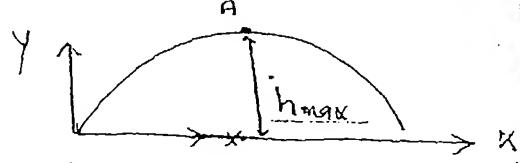
ولكن يجب اولاً ايجاد قيم  $V_B$  و  $\theta_B$  من حركة المقدار

$$V_B = \sqrt{V_{B_x}^2 + V_{B_y}^2}$$

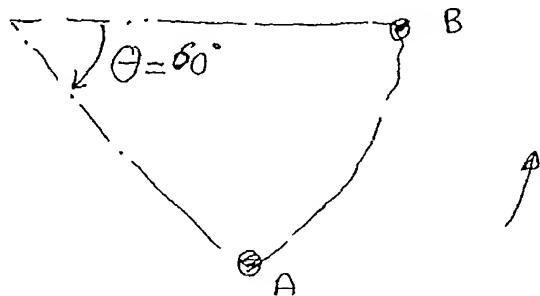
$$\theta_B = \tan^{-1} \frac{V_B}{V_{B_x}}$$

إذا طلبنا  $P$  عن اقصى نقطة (اعلى ارتفاع) على مسار المقدار

$$a_n = g = \frac{V_A^2}{P}$$

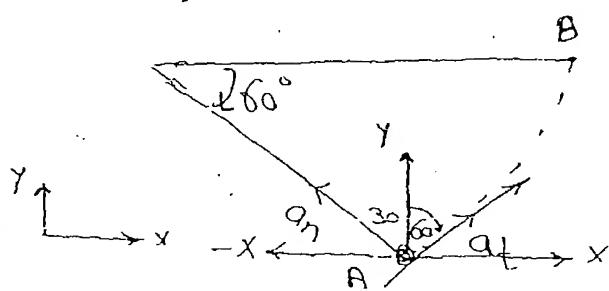


اذا طلب تحليل مركبات العجلة في اتجاه X واتجاه Y :



Req: Find  $a_x$   $a_y$  at Point A and Point B ??

At Point (A):



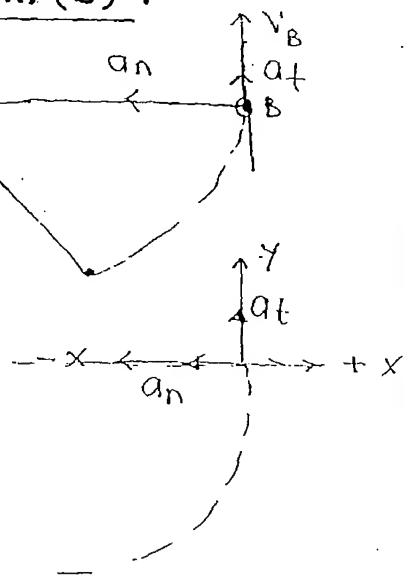
Assume  $a_t = +$  value (ترابيّة)

$$a_x = a_t \sin 60 - a_n \sin 30$$

$$a_y = a_t \cos 60 + a_n \cos 30$$

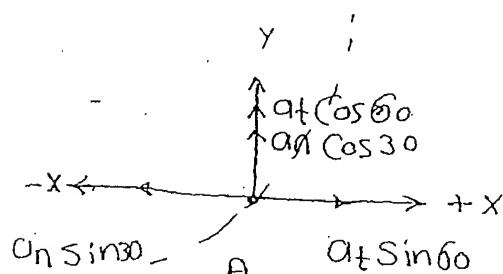
نرسم كل نعمتين  $a_n$  و  $a_t$  في كل نقطة

At Point (B):

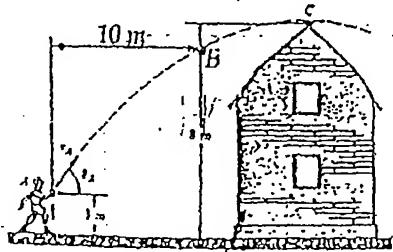


$$a_x = -a_n$$

$$a_y = +a_t$$



The boy at A attempts to throw a ball over the roof of a country house with an initial speed of  $v_A = 20 \text{ m/s}$ . Determine the angle  $\theta_A$  at which the ball must be thrown so that it just clears the peak at C. Find the radius of curvature of the path at the point B and at the maximum height (point C).



Sol

$$v_A = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\theta_A = ??$$

Point C (Peak)  $\Rightarrow v_{yC} = 0$

$$s_B = ?? \quad s_C = ??$$

① to get  $(\theta_A)$ :

مختار نقطه لها اعلى مرات (معلوم)

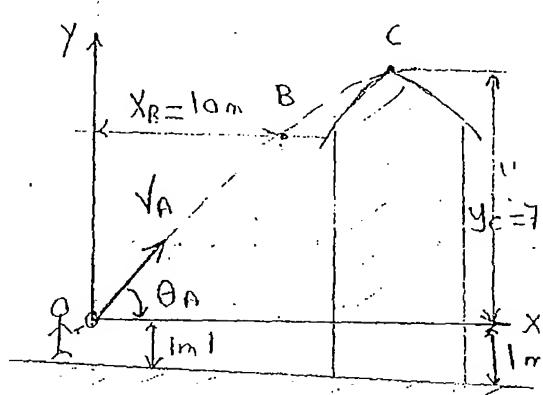
At Point C: (max height)

$$v_{yC} = 0 \quad y_C = 7 \text{ m}$$

$$v_{yC}^2 = v_{y0}^2 - 2g(y_C - y_0)$$

$$\text{zero} = (20 \sin \theta_A)^2 - 2 \times 9.8 (7)$$

$$\theta_A = 35.87^\circ$$



$$v_{ox} = v_A \cos \theta_A$$

$$v_{ox} = 20 \cos 35.87^\circ$$

$$v_{oy} = 20 \sin 35.87^\circ$$

⇒ to get  $s_B$  at point B:

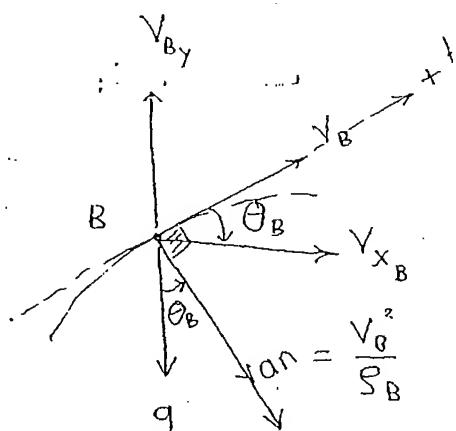
نحل از g و ناچ

(An) مکرستهای ایجاد

$$a_n = g \cos \theta_B = \frac{v_{x_B}^2}{s_B}$$

و لایجاد از  $s_B$  باید ایجاد

لایجاد: ترمون المقاوم (X, Y) و قائم از  $v_B$



to find ( $V_B$ ):

$$V_{x_B} = V_{0x} = 20 \cos 35.87^\circ$$

$$V_{y_B} \Rightarrow t_B \text{ لحـب ايجـار اـلـ} \downarrow$$

$$x_B = 10m \Rightarrow x_B = V_{0x} \cdot t_B \Rightarrow 10 = 20 \cos 35.87^\circ \cdot t_B$$

$$t_B = \frac{10}{16.2} = 0.62 \text{ s}$$

$$V_{y_B} = V_{0y} - g \cdot t_B \Rightarrow V_{y_B} = 20 \sin(35.87^\circ) (0.62)$$

$$V_{y_B} = 5.67 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\theta_B = \tan^{-1} \frac{V_{y_B}}{V_{x_B}}$$

$$V_B = \sqrt{V_{x_B}^2 + V_{y_B}^2}$$

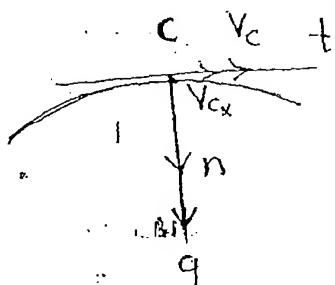
$$V_B^2 = V_{x_B}^2 + V_{y_B}^2 = (16.2)^2 + (5.67)^2 = 294.6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$V_B = 17.16 \text{ m/s}$$

$$g \cos \theta_B = \frac{V_B^2}{s_B}$$

$$s_B = 31.08 \text{ m}$$

At point C (max height)



$$g = a_n = \frac{V_c^2}{s_c}$$

$$s_c = \frac{V_c^2}{g}$$

$$V_c = V_{cx} = V_0 \cos \theta_A$$

يـبـعـد اـلـجـار قـدـرـةـهـا دـلـيـلـاـتـ

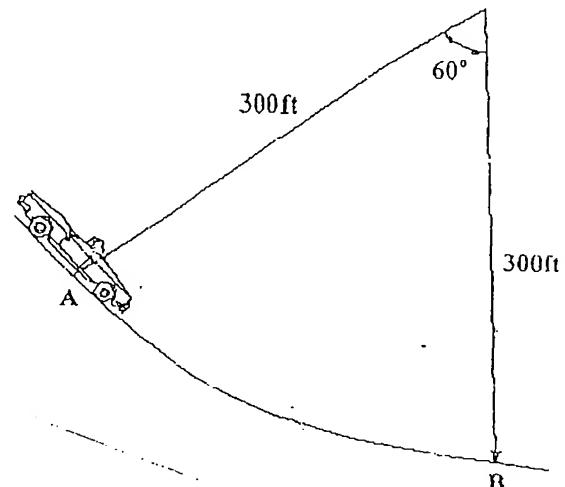
ـ لـأـلـجـار دـلـيـلـاـتـ

$$s_c = 26.75 \text{ m}$$

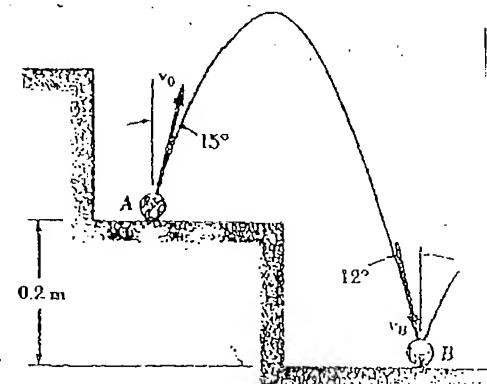
**1** A projectile is fired at an angle of  $30^\circ$  above the horizontal with a muzzle velocity of 460 m/s. Find the radius of curvature  $\rho$  of its path 10 seconds after firing. Neglect air resistance so that its only acceleration is  $g$  down. Also find the rate of change of the magnitude of the velocity.

**Question No. 4:(24 Marks)**

**2** When the car is at  $A$ , its speed is increased along the vertical circular path at the rate of  $v' = 0.3t \text{ ft/s}^2$ , where  $t$  in seconds. If it starts from rest at  $A$ , determine the magnitudes of its velocity and acceleration when it reaches  $B$ .



**3** A ball is dropped onto a step at point  $A$  and rebounds with a velocity  $v_o$  at an angle of  $15^\circ$  with the vertical. Determine the value of  $v_o$  knowing that just before the ball bounces at point  $B$  its velocity  $v_B$  forms an angle of  $12^\circ$  with the vertical. Also determine the radius of curvature at both  $A$  and  $B$ .



الحل في الصفحات الآتية

15 Point

①  $V_0 = 460 \text{ m/s}$   $t = 10 \text{ s}$   
In x-direction

Modal Answer

Find  $a_A$  and  $a_E$

$$V_{x_0} = V_0 \cos 30^\circ$$

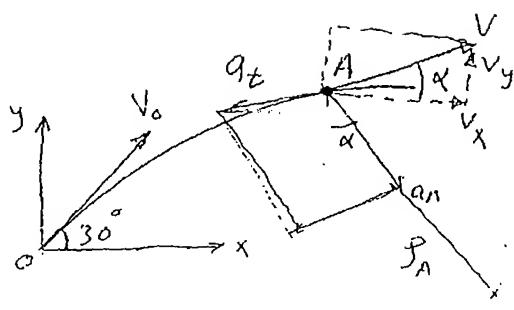
$$= 460 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 398.37 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_x \text{ at any time} = V_{x_0} = 398.37 \text{ m/s}$$

In y-direction

$$V_{y_0} = V_0 \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= 460 \times \frac{1}{2} = 230 \text{ m/s}$$



④

At Point A

$$V_x = V_{x_0} = 398.37 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_y = V_{y_0} - g t$$

$$V_y = 230 - 9.81 \times 10 = 131.9 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2} = \sqrt{(398.37)^2 + (131.9)^2} = 419.64 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \frac{V_y}{V_x} = \tan^{-1} \frac{131.9}{398.37} = 18.32^\circ$$

$$a_n = g \cos \alpha = 9.81 \cos 18.32^\circ = 9.31 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_n = \frac{V^2}{r_A} = \frac{(419.64)^2}{r_A} \rightarrow r_A = 18.915 \times 10^3 \text{ m} = 18.915 \text{ km}$$

\* The rate of change of the magnitude of the velocity is the tangential component of acceleration ( $a_E$ )

$$a_E = -g \sin \alpha = -9.81 \sin 18.32^\circ = -3.08 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Best wishes

DR. EL-ADL  
APR. 2010

(24)

2  $a_t = 0.3 t \text{ ft/s}^2$

at point A  $v_A = 0, a_t = 0$

Find  $v$  and  $a$  at point B

$$a_t = \frac{dv}{dt} = 0.3 t$$

$$\int_{v_A}^{v_B} dv = \int_0^t 0.3 t \, dt$$

$$v_B = 0.3 \frac{t^2}{2} = 0.15 t^2 = \frac{ds}{dt} \quad (8) \quad s = r\theta$$

$$\int_0^s ds = \int_0^t 0.15 t^2 dt$$

$$s = 0.15 \frac{t^3}{3} = 0.05 t^3 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{at point B} \rightarrow s_B = 300 \times \frac{60 \times \pi}{180} = 100\pi \text{ ft.} \quad (4)$$

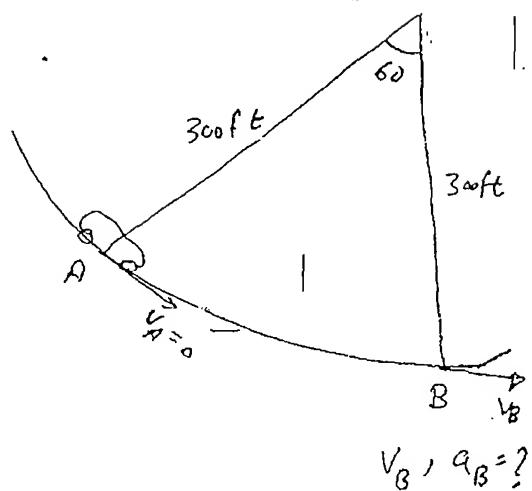
$$100\pi = 0.05 t^3 \rightarrow t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{100\pi}{0.05}} = \sqrt[3]{6283} = 18.45 \text{ s}$$

$$v_B = 0.15 \times (18.45)^2 = 51 \text{ ft/s}$$

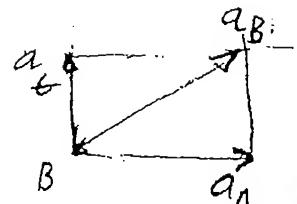
$$a_{Bt} = 0.3 \times (18.45) = 5.54 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$a_{Bn} = \frac{v_B^2}{s} = \frac{(51)^2}{300} = 8.67 \text{ ft/s}^2 \quad (5)$$

$$a_B = \sqrt{(5.54)^2 + (8.67)^2} \approx 10.29 \text{ ft/s}^2$$



$$v_B, a_B = ?$$



$$V_{x0} = V_0 \sin 15^\circ$$

$$V_{y0} = V_0 \cos 15^\circ$$

$$V_{xB} = V_B \sin 12^\circ$$

$$V_{yB} = V_B \cos 12^\circ$$

$$y_B = -0.2 \text{ m}$$

since the horizontal velocity is constant,

$$V_{x0} = V_{xB} \text{ then,}$$

$$V_0 \sin 15^\circ = V_B \sin 12^\circ$$

$$\frac{V_0}{V_B} = \frac{\sin 12^\circ}{\sin 15^\circ} \rightarrow V_0 = 0.8 V_B \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

In y-direction

$$V_{yB}^2 = V_{y0}^2 - 2g y_B$$

$$V_B^2 \cos^2 12^\circ = V_0^2 \cos^2 15^\circ - 2 \times 9.81 \times (-0.2)$$

$$0.95677 V_B^2 = 0.933 V_0^2 + 3.924 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

substituting (1) in (2)

$$V_B^2 (0.9568 - 0.602) = 3.924 \rightarrow V_B = \pm 3.324 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_B = -3.324 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_0 = 0.8 V_B = 2.67 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_B = V_0 - g t_B$$

$$-3.324 = 2.67 - 9.8 t_B$$

$$t_B = 0.61 \text{ s}$$

$$a_n = g \sin 15^\circ = \frac{V_0^2}{r} = 9.81 \sin 15^\circ$$

$$r = \frac{V_0^2}{g \sin 15^\circ} = \frac{(2.67)^2}{9.81 \sin 15^\circ} = 2.8 \text{ m}$$

$$s_B = \frac{V_B^2}{g \sin 12^\circ} = \frac{(3.324)^2}{9.81 \sin 12^\circ} = 5.42 \text{ m}$$

